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Structure theory for \prod_n^1 sets in the plain with countable sections

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Abstract

We develop structure theory for \prod_n^1 sets in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ with countable sections under the assumption of the projective determinacy when it is needed. It is shown that several theorems of Luzin about Borel and analytic sets cannot be extended to \prod_n^1 sets. We also generalize a Friedman's theorem to \prod_{2n+1}^1 sets.

§0. Introduction.

Tanaka [39] extent several theorems of Luzin [24] about Borel and analytic sets in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ with countable sections to Δ^1_{2n+1} and Σ^1_{2n+1} sets respectively under the assumption of projective determinacy. He also ~~shows~~^o that these theorems fail for \prod^1_{2n+1} sets and announced these also fail for \prod^1_{2n+1} sets. Our main theme is to complete structure theory for projective sets in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ with countable sections under the assumptions of projective determinacy. To this we prove that, among other things, every Σ^1_{2n+1} set in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ with countable sections can be uniformized by the difference of two Σ^1_{2n+1} sets, and there is a \prod^1_{2n+1} set in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ with countable sections which cannot covered by either countably many Σ^1_{2n+2} or \prod^1_{2n+2} curves. We also generalize a Friedman's theorem as follows : There is an infinitely countable \prod^1_{2n+1} set of reals every member of which except one is Δ^1_{2n+2} real. We present several applications of these results. Our proof methods are parametrization of Δ^1_{2n+1} reals by integers, uniformization theorem and higher-level analogues of Gödel's L which are all consequences of projective determinacy.

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§1. Preliminaries.

We use in this paper standard terminology and notation in descriptive set theory, following in most instances that of Moschovakis' monograph [27]. Our basic spaces will be ω , ${}^\omega\omega$ (the reals, denoted by \mathcal{R} in [27]) and ${}^\omega 2$. (Product) spaces are of the form

$$\mathcal{X} = X_1 \times \dots \times X_k,$$

where X_i , $1 \leq i \leq k$, is a basic space, members of these spaces are called points and subsets of them pointsets or simply sets. Some-times we think of them as predicates on the space \mathcal{X} and write interchangeably for each $x \in \mathcal{X}$

$$x \in P \Leftrightarrow P(x).$$

A pointclass is a collection of pointsets, usually in all product spaces.

We will adhere to the following notational conventions throughout this paper. Letters e, i, j, k, l, m, n denote always members of ω , $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ members of ${}^\omega\omega$.

If Γ is a pointclass, we put

$$\check{\Gamma} = \{ \mathcal{X} - P : \text{for some } \mathcal{X} \text{ and } P \in \Gamma, P \subseteq \mathcal{X} \},$$

call it the dual of Γ ,

$$(\Gamma)_p = \{ P \cap Q : \text{for some } \mathcal{X}, P, Q, P \in \Gamma, Q \in \check{\Gamma}, P, Q \subseteq \mathcal{X} \},$$

call it the difference of two Γ pointsets, for each α

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \{P : \text{for some } \mathcal{X} \text{ and } Q \in \Gamma, P(x) \Leftrightarrow Q(\alpha, x)\},$$

call it the relativization of Γ to α , and for each product space \mathcal{X}

$$\Gamma \upharpoonright \mathcal{X} = \{P \subseteq \mathcal{X} : P \in \Gamma\}.$$

After Kondô [20] for each $x \in \mathcal{X}$ and $P \subseteq \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$

$$P^{<x>} = \{y \in \mathcal{Y} : P(x, y)\},$$

and call it the section of P at x . We also call a partial function

$\Phi : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ a curve and identify Φ with its graph $\{(x, y) : \Phi(x) = y\}$.

We shall be concerned in this paper the projective pointclasses :

$$\Sigma_1^0 = \text{all open pointsets,}$$

$$\Pi_1^0 = \text{all closed pointsets,}$$

$$\Sigma_1^1 = \{P \subseteq \mathcal{X} : \text{for some product space } \mathcal{X} \text{ and some } \Pi_1^0 \text{ pointset } Q \subseteq \omega \times \mathcal{X}, P(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists \alpha Q(\alpha, x)\}.$$

In classical terminology these are the analytic sets or A-sets. Then

we let Π_1^1 be the pointclass of all complements of Σ_1^1 sets, i.e.

$$\Pi_1^1 = \check{\Sigma}_1^1.$$

Classically again these are known as the coanalytic sets or CA-sets.

Then we let

$$\Sigma_2^1 = \{P : \text{for some product space } \mathcal{X} \text{ and some } \Pi_1^1 \text{ pointset } Q \subseteq \omega \times \mathcal{X}, P(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists \alpha Q(\alpha, x)\}$$

(the classical PCA-set), and

$$\Pi_2^1 = \check{\Sigma}_2^1 \text{ (the classical CPCA-set),}$$

and in general inductively

$$\Sigma_{n+1}^1 = \{P : \text{for some product space } \mathcal{X} \text{ and some } \Pi_n^1 \text{ pointset } Q \subseteq {}^\omega \omega \times \mathcal{X}, P(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists \alpha Q(\alpha, x)\},$$

$$\Pi_{n+1}^1 = \check{\Sigma}_{n+1}^1.$$

We also define the ambiguous pointclass

$$\Delta_n^1 = \Sigma_n^1 \cap \Pi_n^1.$$

The class of projective sets is the union

$$\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} \Sigma_n^1.$$

It only remain to clarify the relationship between the Borel set and Δ_1^1 . According to a excellent theorem of Souslin [34]

$$\text{The Borel sets} = \Delta_1^1,$$

i.e. the Borel sets coincide with the analytic-coanalytic ones.

We shall also be concerned the analytical pointclasses :

$$\Sigma_1^0 = \text{all recursively enumerable pointsets,}$$

$$\Pi_1^0 = \check{\Sigma}_1^0,$$

$$\Sigma_1^1 = \{P : \text{for some } \mathcal{X} \text{ and } \Sigma_1^0 \text{ set } Q \subseteq {}^\omega \omega \times \mathcal{X} \\ P(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists \alpha Q(\alpha, x)\},$$

$$\Pi_1^1 = \check{\Sigma}_1^1,$$

$$\Sigma_{n+1}^1 = \{P : \text{for some } \mathcal{X} \text{ and } \Pi_n^1 \text{ set } Q \subseteq {}^\omega \omega \times \mathcal{X} \\ P(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists \alpha Q(\alpha, x)\},$$

$$\Pi_{n+1}^1 = \check{\Sigma}_{n+1}^1,$$

$$\Delta_n^1 = \Sigma_n^1 \cap \Pi_n^1.$$

The class of analytical sets is the union

$$\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} \Sigma_n^1.$$

$n = 0$

One can also define the effective analogs of the Borel sets, which are known as hyperarithmetic (HYP) sets. Kleene's theorem [18] (the effective analog of Souslin's theorem) assert that

$$\text{HYP} = \Delta_1^1.$$

What is the interrelationship between the classical and the effective notions? The key lies in the concept of relativization, introduced in Kleene [16].

We proceed exactly as before to define, for each real α , $\Sigma_1^0(\alpha)$, $\Pi_1^0(\alpha)$, $\Sigma_1^1(\alpha)$, $\Pi_1^1(\alpha)$,

Here is now the precise relationship between the classical and the (relativized) effective notions:

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma_1^0 &= \bigcup_{\alpha \in {}^\omega\omega} \Sigma_1^0(\alpha), \\ \Pi_1^0 &= \bigcup_{\alpha \in {}^\omega\omega} \Pi_1^0(\alpha), \\ \Sigma_1^1 &= \bigcup_{\alpha \in {}^\omega\omega} \Sigma_1^1(\alpha), \\ \Pi_1^1 &= \bigcup_{\alpha \in {}^\omega\omega} \Pi_1^1(\alpha), \text{ etc.}\end{aligned}$$

Also for a function $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, f is continuous if and only if f is recursive in some real α . Thus the effective notions are refinement of the classical ones. Note also the following facts. For each $n \geq 1$ there is a Σ_n^1 set G in ${}^\omega\omega \times \mathcal{X}$ which is universal for the Σ_n^1 sets in \mathcal{X} , i.e. a set $P \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ is Σ_n^1 if and only if for some real α ,

$$P = G^{<\alpha>}.$$

Similarly for Σ_1^0 , Π_1^0 , Σ_n^1 . Thus e.g. the Σ_1^1 sets are just the

sections of the Σ_1^1 set $\overset{G}{\lambda}$ (Addison [1] and Tugué).

Almost any proof in effective descriptive set theory involving the absolute notions : recursiv, Σ_1^0 , Π_1^0 , etc, relativizes immediately to an arbitrary parameter α , by just "plugging-in" the parameter at all appropriate places in the proof and so yields its relativized version. In view of the previous explained relationship between the relativized concepts and the classical ones, this makes clear that the effective result immediately implies its classical version. In that sense effective descriptive set theory is a strengthening of the classical one. And usually the methods of the effective theory allow for much simpler and elegant proofs.

Many times now the formulation and proof of an effective result involve concepts which are only meaningful in the effective theory, but nevertheless throw a lot of light to a related classical result.

For example, the classical perfect set theorem for Σ_1^1 sets asserts that a Σ_1^1 set which contains no nonempty perfect subset must be countable. Let us say that a real β is $\Delta_1^1(\alpha)$ if and only if its graph $\{(i, j) : \beta(i) = j\}$ is in $\Delta_1^1(\alpha)$. Denote by $\mathcal{D}_1^1(\alpha)$ the set of all $\Delta_1^1(\alpha)$ reals. Clearly $\mathcal{D}_1^1(\alpha)$ is countable. We have now the following basic result of effective descriptive set theory.

Theorem (Harrison [11]). Let $A \subseteq {}^\omega\omega$ be $\Sigma_1^1(\alpha)$. If A contains no nonempty perfect set, then $A \subseteq \mathcal{D}_1^1(\alpha)$.

Thus not only we know that every $\Sigma_1^1(\alpha)$ set with no nonempty perfect subset is countable, but we know what kind of members it contains, namely only $\mathcal{D}_1^1(\alpha)$ ones. Put in another way, we have a fixed countable

set $\mathcal{D}_1^1(\alpha)$ such that a necessary and sufficient condition for $A \in \Sigma_1^1(\alpha)$ to contain a nonempty perfect subset is to contain at least one element not in it. So the fact that effective descriptive set theory can develop a concept of classification of "complexity" of individual reals (as for example being Δ_1^0 , Δ_1^1 , Δ_2^1 , ...) serves to clarify considerably a classical situation. (Note that the concept of a real being Δ_1^0 , Δ_1^1 , Δ_2^1 , ... is trivial ; every real is such.)

Finally, and very importantly, effective set theory provides powerful methods for the solution of problems of undoubtedly classical character and contents, for which no classical type proofs are known at present. A such example is Steel and Martin negative solution of one of Luzin's uniformization problems [24] : That is to say there is a Σ_1^1 set in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ which cannot be uniformized by the difference of two Σ_1^1 sets (see Moschovakis [27; 4F.21]). Also this is an example of strongest negative solution for classical type problems, since ^{the} counter example is a light face Σ_1^1 set.

As Luzin [25] predicted, the classical methods of descriptive set theory are not successful in solving non-trivial problems concerning projective sets for levels beginning with the third, and sometimes for the second and even the first level. Powerful as they are, the methods from logic and recursion theory cannot solve this "difficulties of the theory of projective sets" , since they too are restricted by the limitations of Zermelo-Fraenkel set theory. (see Cohen [4] , Gödel [7] , Harrington [9, 10] , Lévy [23]).

Since properties of definable sets can usually be established effectively, without use of the full axiom of choice AC, we shall work in set theory without the full axiom of choice. However, we shall assume a weak form of the axiom of choice. The reason is that in descriptive set theory one frequently considers unions and intersections of "countably many countable sets is countable". Thus we shall work, throughout this paper, in set theory $ZF + DC$, where DC is the axiom of dependent choices :

Axiom of dependent choices (DC). For every set of pairs $P \subseteq A \times A$ from nonempty set A ,

$$\forall x \in A \exists y \in A P(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists f : \omega \rightarrow A \forall n P(f(n), f(n+1)).$$

Recall some consequences of DC :

- (1) The countable axiom of choice.
- (2) Every infinite set has a countable subset.
- (3) The union of countably many countable sets is countable.
- (4) A binary relation without infinite descending chains is wellfounded.

The full axiom of choice implies DC easily and Kechris [16] has shown that DC is consistent with PD.

For any pointclass Γ ,

$$\text{Det}(\Gamma)$$

is an abbreviation for the assertion that all games in Γ are determined. In particular,

$$\text{PD} \Leftrightarrow \bigvee_{n=0}^{\infty} \text{Det}(\sum_n^1)$$

is the projective determinacy.

As stated in introduction, this paper is a sequel to well-known classic book Luzin [25]. Its main purpose is to show how game theoretic hypotheses, definable determinacy, can be used to natural extension of Luzin's theory of structural properties about Borel and analytic sets in $\omega_\omega \times \omega_\omega$ with countable sections to higher level projective sets.

We assume from now on for the rest of this section $\text{Det}(\sum_{2n}^1)$. (For $n=0$, $\sum_0^1 = \sum_1^0$, $\prod_0^1 = \prod_1^0$, $\Delta_0^1 = \Delta_1^0$ so $\text{Det}(\sum_0^1)$ is just clopen determinacy which is provable in $\text{ZF} + \text{DC}$, thus no strong hypothesis is being made in this case.)

Let Γ be a pointclass, A a pointset. A norm on A is a map $\varphi: A \rightarrow \kappa$ from A onto an ordinal κ . We call φ a Γ -norm if the two relations below

$$x \leq_\varphi^* y \Leftrightarrow x \in A \ \& \ (\varphi(x) \leq \varphi(y)),$$

$$x <_\varphi^* y \Leftrightarrow x \in A \ \& \ (\varphi(x) < \varphi(y))$$

are in Γ where we put $\varphi(y) = \text{an ordinal bigger than } \sup \{ \varphi(x) : x \in A \}$, for all $y \notin A$. Finally we say that Γ is normed if and only if every pointsets in Γ admits a Γ -norm.

The pointclasses \prod_{2n+1}^1 , \sum_{2n+2}^1 are normed (First Periodicity Theorem ; Moschovakis [27 ; 6B. 1]). Some corollaries of this fact are the following :

(1) $\prod_{2n+1}^1 (\Sigma_{2n+2}^1)$ satisfy reduction and $\Sigma_{2n+1}^1 (\prod_{2n+2}^1)$ satisfy separation (Moschovakis [29; 4B.10-11]).

(2) The number uniformization theorem for \prod_{2n+1}^1 , i.e. if $P(x, n)$ is \prod_{2n+1}^1 there is $P^*(x, n)$ in \prod_{2n+1}^1 such that

$$P^* \subseteq P$$

and

$$\exists n P(x, n) \Leftrightarrow \exists! n P^*(x, n)$$

(Moschovakis [29; 4B.4]).

(3) Let \mathcal{D}_{2n+1}^1 denote the set of Δ_{2n+1}^1 reals and $\mathcal{D}_{2n+1}^1(\alpha)$ the relativized notion, i.e.

$$\beta \in \mathcal{D}_{2n+1}^1(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow \beta \in \Delta_{2n+1}^1(\alpha).$$

Then there are partial functions $\underline{d} : \omega \times {}^\omega\omega \times \omega \rightarrow \omega$ and $\underline{c} : {}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega \rightarrow \omega$ with \prod_{2n+1}^1 graphs such that

$$\beta \in \mathcal{D}_{2n+1}^1(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow \exists e \forall i (\beta(i) = \underline{d}(e, \alpha, i)),$$

$$(\beta, \alpha) \in \text{dom}(\underline{c}) \Leftrightarrow \beta \in \mathcal{D}_{2n+1}^1(\alpha),$$

for $\beta \in \mathcal{D}_{2n+1}^1(\alpha)$

$$\forall i (\underline{d}(\underline{c}(\beta, \alpha), \alpha, i) = \beta(i)),$$

and the relations " $\beta(i) = \underline{d}(e, \alpha, i)$ " and " $e = \underline{c}(\beta, \alpha)$ " are Δ_{2n+1}^1 , uniformly on $(e, \alpha, i) \in \text{dom}(\underline{d})$ and $(\beta, \alpha) \in \text{dom}(\underline{c})$ respectively, i.e., for example, there are Q, R in $\Sigma_{2n+1}^1, \prod_{2n+1}^1$ respectively, such that for $(e, \alpha, i) \in \text{dom}(\underline{d})$

$$\beta(i) = \underline{d}(e, \alpha, i) \Leftrightarrow Q(e, \alpha, i, \beta) \Leftrightarrow R(e, \alpha, i, \beta)$$

(Moschovakis [29; 4D.2, 4D.5, 4D.15 and 6B.2]).

(4) The bounded quantification theorem for Π^1_{2n+1} , i.e. for each $P(\alpha, \beta, x)$ in Π^1_{2n+1} the pointset

$$R(\beta, x) \Leftrightarrow \exists \alpha \in \mathcal{O}^1_{2n+1}(\beta) P(\alpha, \beta, x)$$

is also in Π^1_{2n+1} (Moschovakis [29; 4D.3 and 6B.2]). In particular the relation

$$\beta \in \Delta^1_{2n+1}(\alpha)$$

is Π^1_{2n+1} .

Harrington [10] has shown that "First Periodicity Theorem" is consistent with $ZF + DC \overset{+I}{\rightarrow}$ so its all consequences, e.g. (1)-(4), are consistent with $ZF + DC + I$, where I is the statment which say there is an inaccessible cardinal.

Again let Γ be a pointclass and A a pointset. A scale on A is a sequence $\bar{\phi} = \{\phi_n\}$ of norms on A such that

(i) If $x_i \in A$, $i = 0, 1, \dots$ and $x_i \rightarrow x$

and

(ii) For each n , and for all large enough i

$$\phi_n(x_i) = \text{constant} = \lambda_n,$$

then $x \in A$ and $\phi_n(x) \leq \lambda_n$. We call $\{\phi_n\}$ a Γ -scale if the pointsets

$$R(n, x, y) \Leftrightarrow x \leq^*_{\phi_n} y,$$

$$S(n, x, y) \Leftrightarrow x <^*_{\phi_n} y$$

are in Γ . We say that Γ is scaled if every $A \in \Gamma$ admits a Γ -scale.

The pointclasses Π_{2n+1}^1 , Σ_{2n+2}^1 are scaled (Second Periodicity Theorem ; Moschovakis [29; 6C.3]). Some corollaries of this fact are the following :

- (1) The uniformization theorem for Π_{2n+1}^1 , i.e. if $P(x, y)$ is Π_{2n+1}^1 there is $P^*(x, y)$ in Π_{2n+1}^1 such that

$$P^* \subseteq P$$

and

$$\exists y P(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists! y P^*(x, y)$$

(Moschovakis [29; 6C.5]).

- (2) The basis theorem for Σ_{2n+2}^1 , i.e. every nonempty Σ_{2n+2}^1 set contains a Δ_{2n+2}^1 real (Moschovakis [29; 6C.6]).

We turn now to definability estimates for winning strategies.

The basic theorem here is the Third Periodicity Theorem (Moschovakis [29; 6E.1]), which asserts that in every Σ_{2n}^1 game in which Player I has a winning strategy, he actually has a Δ_{2n+1}^1 winning strategy.

We shall also use the following consequences of this result :

- (1) The Spector-Gandy Theorem for Π_{2n+1}^1 , which asserts that every Π_{2n+1}^1 pointset $P(x)$ can be written as

$$P(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists \alpha \in \mathcal{O}_{2n+1}^1(x) R(\alpha, x),$$

for some R in Π_{2n}^1 (Moschovakis [29; 6E.7]).

- (2) Every thin (i.e. containing no nonempty perfect subset) Σ_{2n+1}^1 set contains only Δ_{2n+1}^1 reals (so in particular is countable).

Also every nonempty Δ_{2n+1}^1 thin set A can be written as $\{(\xi)_n : n \in \omega\}$ for some Δ_{2n+1}^1 real ξ (Moschovakis [29; 6E.5]).

§2. The uniformization of \sum_{2n+1}^1 sets with countable sections.

We assume in this section $\text{Det}(\Delta_{2n}^1)$.

Theorem 2.1. (Yasuda [43, 45]). Every \sum_{2n+1}^1 set in $\omega \times \omega$ with countable section $\overset{s}{\wedge}$ can be uniformized by a $(\sum_{2n+1}^1)_\rho$ set.

Proof. Let P be a \sum_{2n+1}^1 set in $\omega \times \omega$ with countable sections. Since for each α $P^{<\alpha>}$ is a $\sum_{2n+1}^1(\alpha)$ set,

$$P^{<\alpha>} \subseteq \bigcup_{2n+1}^1(\alpha).$$

Let P^* define by

$$P^*(\alpha, \beta) \Leftrightarrow P(\alpha, \beta) \ \& \ \forall \gamma (P(\alpha, \gamma) \Rightarrow \varrho(\beta, \alpha) \leq \varrho(\gamma, \alpha)),$$

where \leq is the usual wellordering on ω . Then we have

$$P^* \subseteq P,$$

and

$$\exists \beta P(\alpha, \beta) \Leftrightarrow \exists! \beta P^*(\alpha, \beta).$$

Thus P^* uniformizes P , and from our definition of P^* it is clearly $(\sum_{2n+1}^1)_\rho$ set. \square

From this theorem, using the remarks in preliminaries, we have

Corollary 2.2. Every \sum_{2n+1}^1 set in $\omega \times \omega$ with countable sections can be uniformized by a $(\sum_{2n+1}^1)_\rho$ set. \square

Theorem 2.3. (Yasuda [45]). There is a \sum_{2n+1}^1 set P in $\omega_\omega \times \omega_\omega$ with the properties :

- (i) For each α $P^{<\alpha>}$ is nonempty and has at most two elements,
- (ii) P cannot be uniformized by either a \sum_{2n+1}^1 or a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set.

Proof. Let G be a \sum_{2n+1}^1 set in $\omega_\omega \times \omega_\omega \times \omega_\omega$ which is universal for all \sum_{2n+1}^1 sets in $\omega_\omega \times \omega_\omega$ and Q define by

$$Q(\alpha, e) \Leftrightarrow \forall \beta (G(\alpha, \alpha, \beta) \Rightarrow \forall i (\beta(i) = d(e, \alpha, i))).$$

Since Q is a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set in $\omega_\omega \times \omega$, using the number uniformization theorem we can find a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set Q^* which uniformizes Q . Now let R define by

$$R(\alpha, \beta) \Leftrightarrow \exists e (Q^*(\alpha, e) \ \& \ \forall i (\beta(i) = d(e, \alpha, i))).$$

Then R is a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set whose each section has at most one $\Delta_{2n+1}^1(\alpha)$ real as an elements. The following is clear from the properties of R .

Fact. For each α , if $G^{<\alpha, \alpha>}$ contains just one element then

$$G^{<\alpha, \alpha>} = R^{<\alpha>}.$$

Finally, put

$$P(\alpha, \beta) \Leftrightarrow (\forall i (\beta(i) = 0) \vee \forall i (\beta(i) = 1)) \ \& \ \neg R(\alpha, \beta).$$

Then P is \sum_{2n+1}^1 and for each α $P^{<\alpha>}$ is nonempty and at most two elements. We will show that P satisfies (ii). Let A be a \sum_{2n+1}^1 subset of P which is the graph of a partial function from ω_ω into ω_ω . Then there is a real α_0 such that

$$A = G^{<\alpha_0>}.$$

Since $A^{<\alpha_0>}$ has at most one element, if $A^{<\alpha_0>}$ is nonempty then by the fact

$$A^{<\alpha_0>} = R^{<\alpha_0>}.$$

But

$$A^{<\alpha_0>} \subseteq P^{<\alpha_0>} \subseteq {}^{\omega_2} R^{<\alpha_0>}.$$

We must have $A^{<\alpha_0>}$ is empty. Thus $A^{<\alpha_0>}$ is the empty set. This means P cannot be uniformized by a \sum_{2n+1}^1 set. Now suppose that P can be uniformized by a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set C . Then for some real δ C is in $\prod_{2n+1}^1(\delta)$ and we have

$$\neg C(\alpha, \beta) \Leftrightarrow \exists \gamma \in {}^{\omega} \prod_{2n+1}^1(\alpha, \delta) (C(\alpha, \gamma) \ \& \ \gamma \neq \beta).$$

By the bounded quantification theorem, this equivalence shows that the complement of C is also $\prod_{2n+1}^1(\delta)$, i.e. C is \triangle_{2n+1}^1 . Thus it is a \sum_{2n+1}^1 uniformizator for P , so we have a contradiction. Therefore P also cannot be uniformized by a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set. \square

Corollary 2.4. There is a \sum_{2n+1}^1 set in ${}^{\omega\omega} \times {}^{\omega\omega}$ with countable sections which cannot be uniformized by either a \sum_{2n+1}^1 or a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set. \square

Corollary 2.5. There is a \sum_{2n+1}^1 set in ${}^{\omega\omega} \times {}^{\omega\omega}$ which cannot uniformized by either a \sum_{2n+1}^1 or a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set. \square

Let D define by

$$D = \{ \alpha : R(\alpha, \lambda_n[0]) \vee R(\alpha, \lambda_n[1]) \},$$

and C^* by

$$C^*(\alpha, \beta) \Leftrightarrow \alpha \in D \ \& \ ((R(\alpha, \lambda_n[0]) \ \& \ \beta = \lambda_n[1]) \vee (R(\alpha, \lambda_n[1]) \ \& \ \beta = \lambda_n[0])).$$

Then D and C^* are \prod_{2n+1}^1 and C^* is a partial function which is contained in P . Now put

$$P^*(\alpha, \beta) \Leftrightarrow (\alpha \in D \ \& \ C^*(\alpha, \beta)) \vee (\alpha \notin D \ \& \ \beta = \lambda_n[0]).$$

Then P^* uniformizes P , and it is the sum of a \sum_{2n+1}^1 and a \prod_{2n+1}^1 sets.

Problem. Is there a \sum_{2n+1}^1 set in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ with countable sections which cannot be uniformized by the sum of a \sum_{2n+1}^1 and a \prod_{2n+1}^1 sets?

For this problem we have no answer at present, but a related result for $n = 0$.

Theorem 2.6. (Tanaka [39] for $n = 0$). There is an uncountable \sum_{2n+1}^1 set in ${}^\omega 2$ with no nonempty \prod_{2n+1}^1 subsets.

Proof. Let G be a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set in ${}^\omega \times {}^\omega 2$ which is universal for all \prod_{2n+1}^1 sets in ${}^\omega 2$. By the uniformization theorem for \prod_{2n+1}^1 , we can find a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set G^* in ${}^\omega \times {}^\omega 2$ which uniformizes G . Put

$$Q(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow \exists e \ G^*(e, \alpha).$$

Then Q is a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set and intersects with every nonempty \prod_{2n+1}^1 set in ${}^\omega 2$. therefor the complement $A = {}^\omega 2 - Q$ is a \sum_{2n+1}^1 set

and it contains no nonempty \prod_{2n+1}^1 subsets. \square

(Cenzer and Mauldin [4]).

Theorem 2.7. For each uncountable \sum_1^1 set A in ${}^\omega 2$, we can find a nonempty perfect subset A^* of A which is also \sum_1^1 . \square

Corollary 2.10. There is a perfect Polish space D which is a \sum_1^1 set in ω_2 with no nonempty \prod_1^1 subsets.

Proof. Let A be an uncountable \sum_1^1 set with the properties as in theorem 2.6. Then, using theorem 2.7, we can find a nonempty perfect \sum_1^1 subset D of A . Clearly D is a perfect Polish space, since D has a countable base

$$\{N_s \cap D : s \in 2^{<\omega}\},$$

where

$$N_s = \{\alpha \in \omega_2 : \alpha \upharpoonright \text{the length of } s = s\}. \quad \square$$

Theorem 2.11. There is a \sum_1^1 set P in $\omega_2 \times \omega_2$ with the following properties :

- (i) For each real α , $P^{<\alpha>}$ has at most two reals as elements.
- (ii) P cannot be uniformized by a \sum_1^1 set.
- (iii) P contains no nonempty \prod_1^1 curves.

Proof. Let D be a perfect Polish space as in corollary 2.10, and $f : D \rightarrow \omega_2$ a Borel isomorphism (we cannot find such f which is Δ_1^1 isomorphism, since if such f exists then D must contain nonempty \prod_1^1 sets), and G a \sum_1^1 set in $\omega_2 \times \omega_2 \times \omega_2$ which is universal for all \sum_1^1 sets in $\omega_2 \times \omega_2$. We can define a new universal

set G^+ for all \sum_1^1 sets in $\omega_2 \times \omega_2$ by

$$G^+(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \Leftrightarrow \alpha \in D \ \& \ G(f(\alpha), \beta, \gamma).$$

Since D is \sum_1^1 and f is a Borel function, G^+ is a \sum_1^1 in $\omega_2 \times \omega_2 \times \omega_2$, then we use this G^+ as G in the proof of theorem 2.3. \square

From this theorem, using a Δ_1^1 isomorphism between two spaces ω_2 and ω_ω , we have

Corollary 2.12. There is a \sum_1^1 set in $\omega_\omega \times \omega_\omega$ with countable sections which cannot be uniformized by the sum of a \sum_1^1 and a \prod_1^1 sets. \square

The same reason as before the set P in theorem 2.11 can be uniformized by the sum of a \sum_1^1 and a \prod_1^1 sets. We do not know at present whether corollary 2.12 can be extended to \sum_{2n+1}^1 set, where $n > 0$.

Note in the proof of theorem 2.7 we really used the fact that C is \prod_1^0 only to prove that the game G^* is determined. Thus we have

Theorem 2.13. If $\text{Det}(\prod_{2n+1}^1)$ then every uncountable \sum_{2n+2}^1 set in ω_2 has a nonempty \sum_{2n+3}^1 perfect subset. \square

§3. On the partial \prod_n^1 functions from ${}^\omega\omega$ into ${}^\omega\omega$.

Luzin [26] proved that every analytic curve can be extended to a Borel curve. We assume that $\text{Det}(\Delta_{2n}^1)$ holds in this section. Under this assumption, Tanaka [42] extend this Luzin's result as follows.

Theorem 3.1. (Tanaka [26]). Every \sum_{2n+1}^1 partial function from ${}^\omega\omega$ into ${}^\omega\omega$ can be extended to a Δ_{2n+1}^1 function. \square

From this, using the notion of relativization, we have

Corollary 3.2. Every \sum_{2n+1}^1 partial function from ${}^\omega\omega$ into ${}^\omega\omega$ can be extended to a Δ_{2n+1}^1 function. \square

Now we show that these results do not hold for \prod_{2n+1}^1 and \sum_{2n+2}^1 partial functions in the strongest form.

Lemma 3.3. Let Γ be an analytical pointclass, and G a Γ pointset in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ which is universal for all \square sets in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$, and put

$$D = \{(\alpha, \beta) : G(\alpha, \alpha, \beta)\}.$$

Then D cannot be embedded in a $\check{\square}$ set P in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ with the property : for each α

$$P \langle \alpha \rangle \neq {}^\omega\omega.$$

Proof. Assume, in order to obtain a contradiction, that there is a \checkmark set P in $\omega_\omega \times \omega_\omega$ such that

$$D \subseteq P$$

and for each α

$$P^{<\alpha>} \neq \omega_\omega.$$

Now consider the \checkmark set $Q = (\omega_\omega \times \omega_\omega) - P$. Since Q is \checkmark there is a real α_0 such that

$$Q = G^{<\alpha_0>}.$$

Then

$$D^{<\alpha_0>} = \{\beta : G(\alpha_0, \alpha_0, \beta)\} = Q^{<\alpha_0>},$$

so we have

$$Q^{<\alpha_0>} = \emptyset.$$

But $Q^{<\alpha_0>}$ is not empty since $P^{<\alpha_0>}$ is not equal to ω_ω . Thus we have a contradiction, so the lemma is proved. \square

Theorem 3.4. (i) There is a partial \prod_{2n+1}^1 function from ω_ω into ω_ω which cannot be extended to a Δ_{2n+1}^1 function.

(ii) There is a partial \sum_{2n+2}^1 function from ω_ω into ω_ω which cannot be extended to a Δ_{2n+2}^1 function.

Proof. Let Γ be $\prod_{2n+1}^1(\sum_{2n+2}^1)$ and Φ a partial \prod_{2n+1}^1 (\sum_{2n+2}^1) function from ω_ω into ω_ω which uniformizes the \prod_{2n+1}^1 (\sum_{2n+2}^1) set D in the lemma 3.3, we can find such function using the uniformization theorem for $\prod_{2n+1}^1(\sum_{2n+2}^1)$. By lemma 3.3, Φ cannot be extended to $\Delta_{2n+1}^1(\Delta_{2n+2}^1)$ function. \square

We have also

Theorem 3.5. There is a total \prod_{2n+1}^1 function from ${}^\omega\omega$ into ${}^\omega\omega$ which is not Δ_{2n+1}^1 .

To prove this we need first

Lemma 3.6. There is a \prod_{2n}^1 set P in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ such that

$$(i) \quad \forall \alpha \exists \beta P(\alpha, \beta),$$

$$(ii) \quad \forall \alpha \neg \exists \beta \in \mathcal{D}_{2n+1}^1(\alpha) P(\alpha, \beta).$$

Proof. Since $\mathcal{D}_{2n+1}^1(\alpha)$ is \prod_{2n+1}^1 , there is a \prod_{2n}^1 set R in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ such that

$$\beta \notin \mathcal{D}_{2n+1}^1(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow \exists \gamma R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma).$$

Put

$$P(\alpha, \beta) \Leftrightarrow R(\alpha, (\beta)_0, (\beta)_1).$$

Then P is \prod_{2n}^1 and since

$$\forall \alpha \exists \beta \exists \gamma R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma),$$

$$\forall \alpha \exists \beta P(\alpha, \beta).$$

Since if

$$\neg \forall \alpha \neg \exists \beta \in \mathcal{D}_{2n+1}^1(\alpha) P(\alpha, \beta)$$

then for some real α and $\Delta_{2n+1}^1(\alpha)$ real β

$$R(\alpha, (\beta)_0, (\beta)_1),$$

so $(\beta)_0$ is not $\Delta_{2n+1}^1(\alpha)$ real. This contradiction shows

$$\forall \alpha \neg \exists \beta \in \mathcal{D}_{2n+1}^1(\alpha) P(\alpha, \beta). \quad \square$$

Proof of theorem 3.5. Let P be as in lemma 3.6. By the uniformization theorem for \prod_{2n+1}^1 we can find a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set P^* which uniformizes P . By lemma 3.6 (i), P^* is a total function. Assume, in order to obtain a contradiction, that P^* is Δ_{2n+1}^1 . Then for some real α_0 P^* is in $\Delta_{2n+1}^1(\alpha_0)$. Thus there is just one $\Delta_{2n+1}^1(\alpha_0)$ real β_0 such that

$$P^*(\alpha_0, \beta_0).$$

This implies

$$\neg \forall \alpha \neg \exists \beta \in \mathcal{D}_{2n+1}^1(\alpha) P(\alpha, \beta).$$

But this formula contradicts with the lemma 3.6 (ii). \square

Theorem 3.5 can be extended to even levels using Moschovakis' models $M^{2n+2}(\alpha)$ which is the smallest Σ_{2n+2}^1 -correct standard model of ZFC containing all ordinals and real α . We also need the sharp operation for these models (for detailed theory of these models and its sharps, the reader consults Becker [3]).

Lemma 3.7. (Becker [3]). Assuming $\bigcap_{\omega} M^{2n+2}(\alpha)$ is countable, for all α , the real $\alpha_{2n+2}^\#$ exists, the relation $\alpha_{2n+2}^\# \in M^{2n+2}(\alpha)$ $P(\alpha, \beta) \Leftrightarrow \beta = \alpha_{2n+2}^\#$

is \prod_{2n+2}^1 , and

$$\forall \alpha \exists! \beta P(\alpha, \beta). \quad \square$$

Lemma 3.7. If β is $\Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ real, then β is in $M^{2n+2}(\alpha)$.

Proof. Let β be a $\Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ real. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\beta(i) = j &\Leftrightarrow P(i, j), \text{ where } P \text{ is } \Sigma_{2n+2}^1(\alpha) \\ &\Leftrightarrow M^{2n+2}(\alpha) \models P(i, j).\end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned}ZF + V = M^{2n+2}(\alpha) &\vdash \exists X (X \subseteq \omega \times \omega \ \& \ \forall i \ \forall j ((i, j) \in X \Leftrightarrow P(i, j))), \\ M^{2n+2}(\alpha) &\models \exists X (X \subseteq \omega \times \omega \ \& \ \forall i \ \forall j ((i, j) \in X \Leftrightarrow P(i, j))).\end{aligned}$$

This implies that there is a set X in $M^{2n+2}(\alpha)$ such that

$$X \subseteq \omega \times \omega,$$

and for each i, j

$$M^{2n+2}(\alpha) \models (i, j) \in X \Leftrightarrow P(i, j),$$

so by the Σ_{2n+2}^1 correctness of $M^{2n+2}(\alpha)$

$$(i, j) \in X \Leftrightarrow M^{2n+2}(\alpha) \models P(i, j)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(i, j)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta(i) = j.$$

Thus $X = \beta$ and hence $\beta \in M^{2n+2}(\alpha)$. \square

Corollary 3.8. Assuming ${}^\omega\omega \cap M^{2n+2}(\alpha)$ is countable, $\alpha_{2n+2}^\#$ is not in $\Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$. \square

Theorem 3.9. Assume that for all α $M^{2n+2}(\alpha) \cap {}^\omega\omega$ is countable. Then there is a total \prod_{2n+2}^1 function from ${}^\omega\omega$ into ${}^\omega\omega$ which is not in Δ_{2n+2}^1 .

Proof. Consider the P in the lemma 3.7 which is a total \prod_{2n+2}^1 function from ${}^\omega\omega$ into ${}^\omega\omega$. Suppose that P is in Δ_{2n+1}^1 , so for some real α_0 P is in $\Delta_{2n+1}^1(\alpha_0)$. Then $\alpha_0 \#$ is in $\Delta_{2n+1}^1(\alpha_0)$. This contradicts with corollary 3.8. \square

Remark. $\text{Det}(\sum_{2n+2}^1)$ implies ${}^\omega\omega \cap M^{2n+2}(\alpha)$ is countable (see Becker [3]).

Luzin [26] proved the so-called "Théorème sur la projection d'ensemble d'unicité". This says that let \mathcal{E} be a Borel set in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ and \mathcal{E}_1 denote the set of all points (α, β) of \mathcal{E} such that the section $\mathcal{E}^{<\alpha>}$ consists of a single point. Further, let E_1 be the projection of \mathcal{E}_1 on the first axis :

$$E_1 = \text{Proj } \mathcal{E}_1.$$

Luzin called \mathcal{E}_1 "l'ensemble d'unicité" of \mathcal{E} , and showed that both \mathcal{E}_1 and E_1 are \prod_1^1 sets. Tugué and Tanaka [43] obtained the effective version of this classical fact and also proved this classical fact from its effective version.

We will extend these facts to higher levels of projective sets.

Theorem 3.10. (Tugué and Tanaka [43] for $n = 0$). For each Δ_{2n+1}^1 set B in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ the pointset

$$P(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow \exists! \beta B(\alpha, \beta)$$

is also in \prod_{2n+1}^1 .

Proof. As is well known

$$(*) \quad \exists! \beta B(\alpha, \beta) \Rightarrow B^{<\alpha>} \text{ is a } \sum_{2n+1}^1(\alpha) \text{ singleton} \\ \Rightarrow \exists \beta \in \mathcal{O}_{2n+1}^1(\alpha) B(\alpha, \beta).$$

Since, by the bounded quantification theorem, $\exists \beta \in \mathcal{O}_{2n+1}^1(\alpha) B(\alpha, \beta)$ is \prod_{2n+1}^1 , from (*) we have

$$\exists! \beta B(\alpha, \beta) \Leftrightarrow \exists \beta \in \mathcal{O}_{2n+1}^1(\alpha) B(\alpha, \beta) \ \& \ \forall \beta, \beta' (B(\alpha, \beta) \ \& \ B(\alpha, \beta') \Rightarrow \beta = \beta').$$

This shows that P is \prod_{2n+1}^1 . \square

Corollary 3.11. (Tugué and Tanaka [43] for $n = 0$). For each Δ_{2n+1}^1 set B in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ the pointset

$$R(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow \exists! \beta B(\alpha, \beta)$$

is also in \prod_{2n+1}^1 . \square

Let \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E}_1 be the sets in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ defined as follows.

$$(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathcal{E} \Leftrightarrow B(\alpha, \beta)$$

and

$$(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathcal{E}_1 \Leftrightarrow (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathcal{E} \ \& \ \forall \beta' ((\alpha, \beta') \in \mathcal{E} \Rightarrow \beta = \beta').$$

Since \mathcal{E} is Δ_{2n+1}^1 , \mathcal{E}_1 is \prod_{2n+1}^1 . Since

$$\alpha \in E_1 \Leftrightarrow \exists! \beta ((\alpha, \beta) \in \mathcal{E}),$$

we have

$$\alpha \in E_1 \Leftrightarrow R(\alpha),$$

so E_1 is also \prod_{2n+1}^1 .

$$(\alpha, \beta) \in \bar{\Phi} \Leftrightarrow \alpha \in D \ \& \ \beta = \beta_0.$$

Then $\bar{\Phi}$ is a \sum_{2n+1}^1 partial function from ${}^\omega\omega$ into ${}^\omega\omega$, but whose domain D is not in Δ_{2n+1}^1 .

Finally, we notice that every partial Δ_{2n+1}^1 function from ${}^\omega\omega$ into ${}^\omega\omega$ can be extended to a total Δ_{2n+1}^1 function.

Corollary 3.12. (Luzin [26], Tugué and Tanaka [43]). Let B be a Δ^1_{2n+1} set in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ such that

$$\exists \beta B(\alpha, \beta) \Rightarrow \exists! \beta B(\alpha, \beta).$$

Then $\exists \beta B(\alpha, \beta)$ is also in Δ^1_{2n+1} . \square

Corollary 3.13. (Tanaka [42]). The domain of a Δ^1_{2n+1} partial function $\Phi : {}^\omega\omega \rightarrow {}^\omega\omega$ is also Δ^1_{2n+1} .

Proof. In theorem 3.11 or corollary 3.12 set $B = \Phi$. Then $\text{Dom}(\Phi) = R$ is in Δ^1_{2n+1} . \square

This corollary 3.13 does not hold for Δ^1_{2n+2} partial functions.

Theorem 3.14. There is a partial Π^1_{2n+1} function $\Phi : {}^\omega\omega \rightarrow {}^\omega\omega$ whose domain is not in Δ^1_{2n+2} .

Proof. Let D be a set in ${}^\omega\omega$ such that

$$D \in \Sigma^1_{2n+2} - \Delta^1_{2n+2}$$

By the uniformization theorem, we can find a Π^1_{2n+1} partial function $\Phi : {}^\omega\omega \rightarrow {}^\omega\omega$ such that

$$\text{dom}(\Phi) = D. \quad \square$$

Clearly this theorem 3.14 holds for Σ^1_{2n+1} partial functions.

Let D be a set in ${}^\omega\omega$ as follows

$$D \in \Sigma^1_{2n+1} - \Delta^1_{2n+1}.$$

Let β_0 be a fixed recursive real, and put

§4. On the \prod_n^1 pointsets in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ with countable sections.

One of well known theorems of Luzin is

Theorem 4.1. (Luzin [26]). Every Δ_1^1 set in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ with countable sections is the union of countably many Δ_1^1 curves. \square

From this he also obtained

Corollary 4.2. (Luzin [26]). Every Σ_1^1 set in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ with countable sections is the union of countably many Σ_1^1 curves. \square

Effective versions and extensions of these results are obtained by Kondô [23] and Tanaka [42] . We assume from now on $\text{Det}(\Delta_{2n}^1)$ holds.

Theorem 4.3. (Kondô [23] for $n = 0$, Tanaka [42]). For every Δ_{2n+1}^1 set P in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ with countable sections, we can find a Δ_{2n+1}^1 set P^* in $\omega \times {}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ such that for each n and α $P^{*\langle n, \alpha \rangle}$ has at most one element and

$$P(\alpha, \beta) \Leftrightarrow \exists n P^*(n, \alpha, \beta). \quad \square$$

Corollary 4.4. (Kondô [23] for $n = 0$, Tanaka [42]). For every Σ_{2n+1}^1 set P in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ with countable sections, we can find a Σ_{2n+1}^1 set P^* in $\omega \times {}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ such that for each n and α $P^{*\langle n, \alpha \rangle}$ has at most one element and

$$P(\alpha, \beta) \Leftrightarrow \exists n P^*(n, \alpha, \beta). \quad \square$$

Then Luzin [26] proposed the question :

Does every \prod_1^1 set in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ can be covered by countably many \prod_1^1 curves ?

A negative answer of this and its effective analogs are obtained by Tanaka [42]. Here we shall show

Theorem 4.5. Assume that $\text{Det}(\sum_{2n+1}^1)$. Then there is a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set in ${}^\omega\omega \times {}^\omega\omega$ with countable sections which cannot ^{be} covered by either countably many \sum_{2n+2}^1 or \prod_{2n+2}^1 curves.

Proof. Let G be a \sum_{2n+1}^1 set in $\omega \times {}^\omega\omega \times \omega$ which is universal for all $\sum_{2n+1}^1(\alpha)$ sets in ω for each real α , and for each e and α $\beta_{e,\alpha}$ the characteristic function of the set $G^{<e,\alpha>}$ in ω . Since for each e and α $G^{<e,\alpha>}$ is $\sum_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$, the real $\beta_{e,\alpha}$ is in $(\sum_{2n+2}^1(\alpha))_p$. Put

$$P = \{(\alpha, \beta) : \exists e (\beta = \beta_{e,\alpha})\}.$$

We want to prove that the set P ^{is} really \sum_{2n+2}^1 . To this we need the following results of Kechris and Moschovakis (for details see Kechris [12]).

Theorem 4.6. (Solovay [36] for $n = 0$, Kechris and Moschovakis [13]). Assume that $\text{Det}(\sum_{2n+1}^1)$ holds. Then for each real α

(1) There is a largest thin (not containing nonempty perfect subsets) $\prod_{2n+1}^1(\alpha)$ set of reals $C_{2n+1}(\alpha)$. (For $n = 0$, this is also due independently to Sacks [30]).

(ii) If

$$C_{2n+2}(\alpha) = \{ \beta : \exists \gamma \in C_{2n+1}(\alpha) (\beta \text{ is recursive in } \gamma) \},$$

then $C_{2n+2}(\alpha)$ is a $\Sigma_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ set containing all thin $\Sigma_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ sets.

(iii) $C_{2n+2}(\alpha)$ is the largest countable $\Sigma_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ set. \square

We say that for each real α a wellordering $<_\alpha$ on a pointset A is $\Delta(\alpha)$ -good, where $\Gamma(\alpha)$ is a pointclass and

$$\Delta(\alpha) = \Gamma(\alpha) \cap \check{\Gamma}(\alpha),$$

if and only if for each real $\beta \in A$

$$\{ \gamma : \gamma <_\alpha \beta \} \text{ is countable}$$

and the relation

$$\text{InSeq}_{<_\alpha}(\gamma, \beta) = \{ (\gamma_n) : n \in \omega \} = \{ \delta : \delta <_\alpha \beta \}$$

is in $\Delta(\alpha)$ for $\beta \in A$, i.e. for Q, R in $\Gamma(\alpha), \check{\Gamma}(\alpha)$ respectively

$$\beta \in A \Rightarrow (\text{InSeq}_{<_\alpha}(\gamma, \beta) \Leftrightarrow Q(\gamma, \beta) \Leftrightarrow R(\gamma, \beta)).$$

Theorem 4.7. (Kechris [12, 15]). Assume that $\text{Det}(\Sigma_{2n+1}^1)$ for $n \geq 1$. $C_{2n+2}(\alpha)$ admits a $\Sigma_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ -good wellordering which has the property :

$$\beta <_\alpha^{2n+2} \gamma \Rightarrow \beta \in \Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha, \gamma). \quad \square$$

Lemma 4.9. The set $\{(\alpha, \gamma) : \gamma \in D^{2n+2}(\alpha)\}$ is in Σ_{2n+2}^1 .

Proof. This is clear from Σ_{2n+2}^1 -goodness of wellordering $<_{\alpha}^{2n+2}$ and the definition of $D^{2n+2}(\alpha)$. \square

Lemma 4.10. If γ is in $D^{2n+2}(\alpha)$ and for each $\Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ real β

$$\beta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma,$$

then for each e

$$\beta_{e, \alpha} = \beta_{e, \alpha}^{\gamma}.$$

Proof. Since γ is in $C_{2n+2}(\alpha)$, it is sufficient to show that

$$(*) \quad \exists \beta \phi(\beta, e, \alpha, i) \Leftrightarrow \exists \beta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma \phi(\beta, e, \alpha, i).$$

Suppose that $\exists \beta \phi(\beta, e, \alpha, i)$. Then Σ_{2n+1}^1 set $\{\beta : \phi(\beta, e, \alpha, i)\}$ is nonempty. By the basis theorem for Σ_{2n+2}^1 , there is a $\Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ real β_0 such that

$$(**) \quad \phi(\beta_0, e, \alpha, i).$$

Since γ is in $D^{2n+2}(\alpha)$ and $\beta_0 <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma$, by (**)

$$\beta_0 <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma \phi(\beta_0, e, \alpha, i).$$

Thus we have

$$\exists \beta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma \phi(\beta, e, \alpha, i).$$

prove
To right to left implication of (*), suppose that $\exists \beta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma \phi(\beta, e, \alpha, i)$. Since γ is in $D^{2n+2}(\alpha)$, we have

$$\exists \beta \phi(\beta, e, \alpha, i).$$

So we have proved the formula (*). \square

Lemma 4.11. There is a real γ in $C_{2n+2}(\alpha)$ such that

(i) $L^{2n+2}(\alpha) \models$ "For each $(\sum_{2n+2}^1(\alpha))_p$ real β , $\beta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma$ ".

(ii) $L^{2n+2}(\alpha) \models$ " $\gamma \in D^{2n+2}(\alpha)$ ".

Proof. Now we work in the model $L^{2n+2}(\alpha)$. Let γ be the $<_{\alpha}^{2n+2}$ -least real such that for all real β

$$\beta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma \Rightarrow \beta \in D_{2n+3}^1(\alpha).$$

(i) Suppose that there is a $(\sum_{2n+2}^1(\alpha))_p$ real β such that

$$\neg \beta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma.$$

Then

$$\gamma <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \beta \vee \gamma = \beta.$$

So γ is a $\Delta_{2n+3}^1(\alpha)$ real. This contradicts with our choice of γ .

(ii) This can be proved by the induction on the construction of the \prod_{2n+1}^1 formula ϕ . Let ψ be a \sum_{2n}^1 formula such that

$$\forall \delta \psi(\delta, \beta, e, \alpha, i) \Leftrightarrow \phi(\beta, e, \alpha, i).$$

Suppose that

$$(*) \quad \forall \beta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma (\psi <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma(\delta, \beta, e, \alpha, i) \Leftrightarrow \psi(\delta, \beta, e, \alpha, i)).$$

We must show that for all $\beta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma$,

$$(**) \quad \forall \delta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma \psi <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma(\delta, \beta, e, \alpha, i) \Leftrightarrow \forall \delta \psi(\delta, \beta, e, \alpha, i).$$

To prove from left to right of formula (**), suppose that

$\neg \forall \delta \psi(\delta, \beta, e, \alpha, i)$. Then $\exists \delta \neg \psi(\delta, \beta, e, \alpha, i)$. Since the \sum_{2n+2}^1 set $\{\delta : \neg \psi(\delta, \beta, e, \alpha, i)\}$ is nonempty, by the basis theorem for \sum_{2n+2}^1 there is a $\Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ real δ_0 such that

$$\neg \psi(\delta_0, \beta, e, \alpha, i),$$

I.e.

$$\exists \delta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma \neg \psi(\delta, \beta, e, \alpha, i).$$

Thus we have a contradiction. This prove that the left to right implication of (**). Using (*) from the right to the left of (**) is clear.

Therefor (ii) is proved. \square

Lemma 4.12. For each α there is a γ such that

- (i) $\gamma \in D^{2n+2}(\alpha)$.
- (ii) If β is a $(\Sigma_{2n+2}^1(\alpha))_P$ real, then $\beta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma$.

Proof. Since the model $L^{2n+2}(\alpha)$ is Σ_{2n+2}^1 -absolute, by lemmas 4.9 and 4.11 (i) and (ii) are clear. \square

Lemma 4.13. The following equality holds.

$$P = \{(\alpha, \beta) : \exists e \exists \gamma (\gamma \in D^{2n+2}(\alpha) \ \& \ \beta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma \ \& \ \beta = \beta_{e, \alpha}^{\gamma})\}.$$

Proof. To prove the inclusion from the left to the right, let $P(\alpha, \beta)$. Then there is an e such that

$$\beta = \beta_{e, \alpha}.$$

By lemma 4.12 there is a γ such that

$$\gamma \in D^{2n+2}(\alpha)$$

and

$$\beta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma.$$

By lemma 4.10

$$\beta = \beta_{e, \alpha}^{\gamma}.$$

Conversely let (α, β) be such that

$$\exists e \quad \exists \gamma (\gamma \in D^{2n+2}(\alpha) \ \& \ \beta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma \ \& \ \beta = \beta_{e, \alpha}^{\gamma}).$$

I. for each $\Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ real δ ,

$$\delta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma.$$

Then by lemma 4.10

$$P(\alpha, \beta).$$

If there is a $\Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ real δ such that

$$\neg \delta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \gamma,$$

then, since the absoluteness of the $\Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ reals $\delta \in C_{2n+2}(\alpha)$,

$$\gamma <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \delta \vee \gamma = \delta.$$

Thus

$$\beta <_{\alpha}^{2n+2} \delta.$$

Therefore β is a $\Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ real. Since $\beta (= \beta_{e, \alpha}^{\gamma})$ is the characteristic function of the $\sum_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ set $\{i : \beta(i) = 1\}$, we have

$$P(\alpha, \beta).$$

□

Lemma 4.14. The set P has the following properties :

- (i) For each α $P^{<\alpha>}$ is countable.
- (ii) There is no countable family of \sum_{2n+2}^1 curves whose union contains P .
- (iii) There is no countable family of \prod_{2n+2}^1 curves whose union contains P .

Proof. (i) Since for each α there are ^{only} countably many $\sum_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ sets in ω , $P^{<\alpha>}$ is countable.

(ii) Assume, in order to obtain a contradiction, that there is a countable family $\{P_m\}$ of \sum_{2n+2}^1 curves such that

$$P \subseteq \bigcup_{m=0}^{\infty} P_m.$$

Take a real α_0 and a set S in ω as follows :

$$\forall m (P_m \in \sum_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)),$$

and

$$S \in \sum_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0) - \Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0).$$

Let β_0 be the characteristic function of the set S . Then

$$P(\alpha_0, \beta_0),$$

so there is a m_0 such that

$$P_{m_0}(\alpha_0, \beta_0).$$

Since P_{m_0} is a curve, β_0 is in $\sum_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)$, so β_0 is a $\Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)$ real. The set S is written as

$$S = \{i : \beta_0(i) = 1\},$$

S is in $\Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)$. This contradicts with our choice of S .

To prove lemma 4.14, (iii) we need the following lemma.

Lemma 4.16. There is a β in $P^{<\alpha>}$ which is not $\prod_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ singleton, i.e. $\{\beta\}$ is in $\prod_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$.

Proof. Since $P^{<\alpha>}$ is $\sum_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)$ and $\{\beta : \{\beta\} \in \prod_{2n+2}^1(\alpha)\}$ is in $\prod_{2n+3}^1(\alpha) - \sum_{2n+3}^1(\alpha)$,

$$\emptyset \neq \{\beta : \{\beta\} \in \prod_{2n+2}^1(\alpha) \& P(\alpha, \beta)\} \subsetneq P^{<\alpha>} \quad \square$$

Proof of lemma 4.14, (iii). Suppose that there is a countable family $\{P_m\}$ of \prod_{2n+2}^1 curves such that

$$P \subseteq \bigcup_{m \neq 0} P_m.$$

Then there is a α_0 such that

$$\forall m (P_m \in \prod_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)).$$

By lemma 4.16, there is a β_0 in $P^{<\alpha_0>}$ which is not $\prod_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)$ singleton. Since

$$P(\alpha_0, \beta_0),$$

there is a m_0 such that

$$P_{m_0}(\alpha_0, \beta_0).$$

Since P_{m_0} is a $\prod_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)$ curve, β_0 is a $\prod_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)$ singleton.

Thus we have a contradiction. \square

Let $h : \omega_\omega \times \omega_\omega \rightarrow \omega_\omega$ be a recursive homeomorphism and for $i=0,1$ $h_i : \omega_\omega \rightarrow \omega_\omega$ recursive functions such that for each α ,

$$h(h_0(\alpha), h_1(\alpha)) = \alpha.$$

By the uniformization theorem there is a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set P^* in $\omega_\omega \times \omega_\omega \times \omega_\omega$ such that

$$\text{dom}(P^*) = P$$

and

$$\forall \gamma, \gamma' (P^*(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \& P^*(\alpha, \beta, \gamma') \Rightarrow \gamma = \gamma').$$

Put

$$P^{**} = \{(\alpha, h(\beta, \gamma)) : P^*(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)\}.$$

We will show that the \prod_{2n+1}^1 set P^{**} cannot be covered by either countably many \sum_{2n+2}^1 or \prod_{2n+2}^1 curves.

Suppose that there is countably many \sum_{2n+2}^1 curves $\{P_m\}$ such that

$$P^{**} \subseteq \bigcup_{m=0} P_m.$$

Take α_0 such that

$$\forall m (P_m \in \sum_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0))$$

and, take β_0 in ω_2 such that

$$\beta_0 \in (\sum_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0))_p - \Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)$$

and

$$P(\alpha_0, \beta_0).$$

Let γ_0 be a real such that

$$P^{**}(\alpha_0, h(\beta_0, \gamma_0)).$$

Then there is a m_0 such that

$$P_{m_0}(\alpha_0, h(\beta_0, \gamma_0)),$$

so $h(\beta_0, \gamma_0)$ is a $\Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)$ real. By the substitution property (see Moschovakis [29]) $\beta_0 = h_0(h(\beta_0, \gamma_0))$ is a $\Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)$ real. This contradicts with our choice of β_0 .

Now suppose that there is countably many \prod_{2n+2}^1 curves $\{P_m\}$ such that

$$P^{**} \subseteq \bigcup_{m=0}^{\infty} P_m$$

Take α_0 such that

$$\forall m (P_m \in \Pi_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)) ,$$

and take β_0 such that

$$P(\alpha_0, \beta_0)$$

but β_0 is not $\Pi_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)$ singleton (by lemma 4.16 such a β_0 exists). Let γ_0 be a real such that

$$P^{**}(\alpha_0, h(\beta_0, \gamma_0)).$$

Then there is a m_0 such that

$$P_{m_0}(\alpha_0, h(\beta_0, \gamma_0)),$$

so $h(\beta_0, \gamma_0)$ is a $\Pi_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)$ singleton. By the substitution property $\beta_0 = h_1(h(\beta_0, \gamma_0))$ is also $\Pi_{2n+2}^1(\alpha_0)$ singleton. This contradicts with our choice of β_0 . Therefore the proof of theorem 4.5 is completed. \square

Since by theorem 4.1 every Π_{2n+1}^1 , Σ_{2n+2}^1 and Π_{2n+2}^1 set in $\omega_\omega \times \omega_\omega$ with countable sections can be covered by countably many Δ_{2n+3}^1 curves, theorem 4.5 is the best possible extension of theorem II.7 of Tanaka [42].

§5. A generalization of a Friedman's theorem.

Friedman proved the following theorem.

Theorem 5.1. (See Mathais [28 ; T3210]). There is an infinitely countable \prod_1^1 set of reals every member of which except one is Δ_2^1 real.

Using the method developed in §4, we shall prove the following generalization of theorem 5.1.

Theorem 5.2. Assume that $\text{Det}(\sum_{2n+1}^1)$ for $n > 0$. There is an infinitely countable \prod_{2n+1}^1 set of reals every member of which except one is Δ_{2n+2}^1 real.

Proof. Let G be a \sum_{2n+2}^1 set in $\omega \times \omega$ which is universal for all \sum_{2n+2}^1 sets in ω , ϕ a \prod_{2n+1}^1 formula such that

$$\exists \beta \phi(\beta, i) \Leftrightarrow G(i, i).$$

Let $\phi^{<^{2n+2}\gamma}(\beta, i)$ be the \sum_{2n+2}^1 formula which is obtained from the formula $\phi(\beta, i)$ by replacing quantifiers $\forall \delta$, $\exists \delta$ in ϕ by $\forall \delta^{<^{2n+2}\gamma}$, $\exists \delta^{<^{2n+2}\gamma}$ respectively, where $<^{2n+2}$ is a \sum_{2n+2}^1 -good wellordering on C_{2n+2} such that

$$\beta^{<^{2n+2}} \alpha \Rightarrow \beta \in \Delta_{2n+2}^1(\alpha).$$

Lemma 5.3. There is a real γ such that if β is a Δ_{2n+2}^1 real then

$$\beta^{<^{2n+2}\gamma}.$$

Proof is similar one of lemma 4.12. \square

Lemma 5.4. Let γ be such that if β is a Δ_{2n+2}^1 real then $\beta <^{2n+2} \gamma$. Then following formula holds.

$$\exists \beta \emptyset(\beta, i) \Leftrightarrow \exists \beta <^{2n+2} \gamma \emptyset <^{2n+2} \gamma (\beta, i).$$

Proof is similar one of lemma 4.11 of lemma 4.10. \square

Put

$$A = \{ \xi \in {}^\omega 2 : \forall i (\xi(i) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists \beta <^{2n+2} \gamma \emptyset <^{2n+2} \gamma (\beta, i)) \}.$$

Then A is Σ_{2n+2}^1 . Since the set $\{i : G(i, i)\}$ is in $\Sigma_{2n+2}^1 - \Delta_{2n+2}^1$, its characteristic function ξ^* is in $(\Sigma_{2n+2}^1)_P - \Delta_{2n+2}^1$.

By lemmas 5.3, 5.4, there is a real γ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^*(i) = 1 &\Leftrightarrow G(i, i) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \exists \beta \emptyset(\beta, i) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \exists \beta <^{2n+2} \gamma \emptyset <^{2n+2} \gamma (\beta, i). \end{aligned}$$

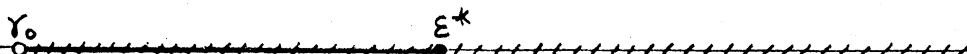
Thus ξ^* is in A . By the basis theorem for Σ_{2n+2}^1 , A must have infinitely many Δ_{2n+2}^1 reals. Let γ_0 be the smallest real such that

$$\beta \in \mathcal{D}_{2n+2}^1 \Rightarrow \beta <^{2n+2} \gamma_0$$

(such γ_0 exists by lemma 5.3). Then, by lemma 5.4, if $\gamma_0 \leq^{2n+2} \gamma$

$$\exists \beta <^{2n+2} \gamma \emptyset <^{2n+2} \gamma (\beta, i) \Leftrightarrow \exists \beta \emptyset(\beta, i).$$

Since ξ^* is in Δ_{2n+3}^1 , $\gamma_0 \leq^{2n+2} \xi^*$. Clearly between γ_0 and ξ^* there is no elements of A .



In this interval,
there is no eleme-

nt of A

In this interval, there
is only one element of
 A , i.e. the real ξ^*

Let A^* be a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set in $\omega_\omega \times \omega_\omega$ such that

$$\text{dom}(A^*) = A$$

and

$$\forall \beta, \beta' (A^*(\alpha, \beta) \ \& \ A^*(\alpha, \beta') \Rightarrow \beta = \beta')$$

by the uniformization theorem such A^* can be found). Now put

$$A^{**} = h(A^*),$$

where h is a recursive homeomorphism from $\omega_\omega \times \omega_\omega$ onto ω_ω . Let β^* be the unique real such that

$$A^*(\xi^*, \beta^*).$$

Since ξ^* is $(\sum_{2n+2}^1)_P - \Delta_{2n+2}^1$, β^* is a $\Delta_{2n+3}^1 - \Delta_{2n+2}^1$ real, so is $h(\xi^*, \beta^*)$ which is in A^{**} .

$$\begin{aligned} A^{**}(\alpha) \ \& \ \alpha \neq h(\xi^*, \beta^*) &\Rightarrow \exists \xi \neq \xi^* \exists \beta (\alpha = h(\xi, \beta) \ \& \\ &A^*(\xi, \beta) \ \& \ A(\xi)) \\ &\Rightarrow \alpha \in \mathcal{Q}_{2n+2}^1. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the \prod_{2n+1}^1 set A^{**} has just one non- Δ_{2n+2}^1 real $h(\xi^*, \beta^*)$ and other members of A^{**} are all Δ_{2n+2}^1 reals. Therefore theorem 5.2 is proved. \square

From this theorem we have

Corollary 5.5. Effective perfect set theorem for \sum_{2n+2}^1 fail. \square

Finally, we state one more theorem which is essentially included in the theorem 4.5, but it is interested itself.

Theorem 5.6. Assume that $\text{Det}(\sum_{2n+1}^1)$. Then there is a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set in ${}^\omega\omega$ which contains at least one non \prod_{2n+2}^1 singleton real.

Proof. Let G be a \sum_{2n+2}^1 set in $\omega \times \omega$ which is univarsal for all \sum_{2n+2}^1 sets in ω . Now put

$$A = \{ \xi \in {}^\omega 2 : \exists e \exists i (\xi(i) = 1 \Leftrightarrow G(e, i)) \}.$$

Then applying the proof method of theorem 4.5 to the set A using the fact

$$\emptyset \neq \{ \xi \in {}^\omega 2 : \{ \xi \} \in \prod_{2n+2}^1 \text{ \& } \xi \in A \} \not\subseteq A. \quad \square$$

§6. Enumerability.

We begin an application of theorem 5.2 to the problem of effective enumerability of countable projective sets of reals.

Since there is non- Δ_{2n+1}^1 infinitely countable Σ_{2n+1}^1 set in ${}^\omega\omega$, the elements of a Σ_{2n+1}^1 set of reals are not necessarily enumerated by a Δ_{2n+1}^1 function, but

Theorem 6.1. Assume that $\text{Det}(\Delta_{2n}^1)$. Then the elements of a countable Δ_{2n+1}^1 set in ${}^\omega\omega$ can be enumerated by a Δ_{2n+1}^1 function. \square

Theorem 6.2. (Tanaka [40] for $n = 0$). $\underbrace{\text{Assume that } \text{Det}(\Delta_{2n}^1)}_{\text{An infinitely countable } \Sigma_{2n+1}^1 \text{ set } P \text{ in } {}^\omega\omega \text{ cannot contain } \Delta_{2n+1}^1 \text{ reals of arbitrarily high degrees : that is, there is a } \Delta_{2n+1}^1 \text{ real } \varepsilon \text{ such that}}$

(*) $\forall \alpha (P(\alpha) \Rightarrow \alpha \text{ is recursive in } \varepsilon)$.

Proof. By Moschovakis [29; 4F.5], there is Δ_{2n+1}^1 real ε such that

$$P \subseteq \{(\varepsilon)_0, (\varepsilon)_1, (\varepsilon)_2, \dots\}.$$

Using this real ε we have (*). \square

It was a difficult work the one performs any enumeration of a countable \prod_1^1 set in ${}^\omega\omega$. In fact it is undecidable in ZFC. But under the projective determinacy, we can prove, using theorem 5.2,

Theorem 6.3. Assume that $\text{Det}(\Sigma_{2n+1}^1)$. Then there is a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set in ${}^\omega\omega$ which cannot be enumerated by a Δ_{2n+2}^1 function. \square

Therefor the following theorem is the best possible one.

Theorem 6.4. Assume that $\text{Det}(\sum_{2n+1}^1)$. Then every infinitely countable \prod_{2n+1}^1 set in ω_ω can be enumerated without repetition by a Δ_{2n+3}^1 function.

Proof. Let P be a \prod_{2n+1}^1 set in ω_ω . Put

$$P_0(\beta) \Leftrightarrow \forall i, j (i \neq j \Rightarrow (\beta)_i \neq (\beta)_j) \ \& \ \forall i (P((\beta)_i) \ \& \ \forall \alpha (P(\alpha) \Rightarrow \exists i (\alpha = (\beta)_i))).$$

Then P_0 is a countable Δ_{2n+3}^1 set, by the Δ -uniformization criterion (Moschovakis [29; 4D.4]), we can find a Δ_{2n+3}^1 set P_0^* such that

$$\exists \beta P_0^*(\beta)$$

and

$$\forall \beta, \beta' (P_0^*(\beta) \ \& \ P_0^*(\beta') \Rightarrow \beta = \beta').$$

Now we can define the function $\varphi: \omega \rightarrow \omega_\omega$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(i) = \alpha &\Leftrightarrow \exists \beta (P_0^*(\beta) \ \& \ (\beta)_i = \alpha) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \forall \beta (P_0^*(\beta) \Rightarrow (\beta)_i = \alpha). \end{aligned}$$

Thus the function φ is in Δ_{2n+3}^1 and enumerats without repetition the elements of P . \square

Closing this section, we state an extention of Sampei [33] and Tanaka [39] theorem.

Theorem 6.5. (sampei [33] and Tanaka [39] for $n = 0$). Assume that $\text{Det}(\underline{\Delta}_{2n}^1)$. Then every \sum_{2n+1}^1 set in ω_ω can be enumerated by a Δ_{2n+2}^1 function without repetition.

Proof is similar one of theorem 6.4, using the uniformization theorem for Δ_{2n+2}^1 (see Kondô [21]) instead of the Δ -uniformization criterion. \square

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